

IV. Parks and Recreation Element

Introduction

Purpose and Intent

The city of Duvall adopted a Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Plan in 1990. In 1994, the City adopted its Comprehensive Plan, including a parks and recreation element with goals, policies and implementation measures. In 2000, the City updated the element which incorporated both the 1990 Plan and the 1994 planning measures into a cohesive document.

During 2002-2003, with the assistance of a planning consulting firm, the City held visioning forums in which citizens identified parks, recreation and open space as essential amenities within Duvall. The goals and objectives identified in the City-wide Visioning and Downtown Sub-Area Plans, as well as goals and objectives from past planning efforts, are addressed in this 2004 update.

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Element is to provide policies that address:

- the management and maintenance of park and recreational facilities;
- the development of future facilities, and;
- the preservation of open space and environmentally sensitive areas.

As part of the 2004 update, the Parks and Recreation Element will build upon previous efforts by:

- updating the existing public park and recreational facility inventory;
- updating the implementation program for developing and/or refurbishing park and recreational facilities;
- integrating the goals, policies, and implementation measures in the 2000 Parks and Recreation Element Update into the 2004 update;
- integrating policies and recommendations from the City-Wide Visioning and Downtown Sub-Area Plans, and;
- updating estimates of costs involved in providing park and recreational facilities.

Regulatory Setting

Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that the City encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks. The City's land use plan should also identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas, including land useful for recreation, wildlife, trails and connections of critical areas.

Countywide Planning Policies

The King County Countywide Planning Policies require the identification and protection of local open spaces in comprehensive plans. Under the Community Character and Open Space chapter is a requirement that all jurisdictions shall identify, establish and protect recreational, open space and environmentally sensitive areas. This requirement encourages policies that establish programs which contribute to the protection and stewardship of open space lands and corridors.

Approach

The 1990 Plan analyzed the supply, demand, and need for public and private park and recreation facilities and services within the Duvall planning area. The inventory included a comprehensive assessment of all public and private facilities and agencies within the Duvall planning area. The parks supply, demand, and need was reviewed and updated in the 2000 Plan update. The development strategies proposed are the result of the 2000 update of the comprehensive analysis performed in 1990, as well as results from the 2003 City-wide Visioning and Downtown Sub-Area Plans. Generally, the

proposed strategies recommend the City focus its resources where park and recreation needs are most critical, and where City efforts will be most effective.

Public Involvement

In early 2000, the City Council appointed a Comprehensive Plan Update Task Force to make recommendations to the Planning Commission and City Council on the proposed comprehensive plan amendments. The task force included members of the Chamber of Commerce, Arts Commission, Historical Society, City Council, Planning Commission, and at large citizens.

The original research and analysis for this plan was completed in 1990. The proposals contained within the 2000 Plan Update represent consensus opinions developed by the 1990 Comprehensive Planning Task Force, and updated and validated by the 2000 Comprehensive Plan Update Task Force.

During the course of 2003, the City held public visioning meetings to solicit response for a number of issues, including parks and recreation. The goals, policies and recommendations from these visioning meetings were brought forward in the City-Wide Visioning and Downtown Sub-Area Plans and are included in the 2004 Plan Update.

Parks Inventory

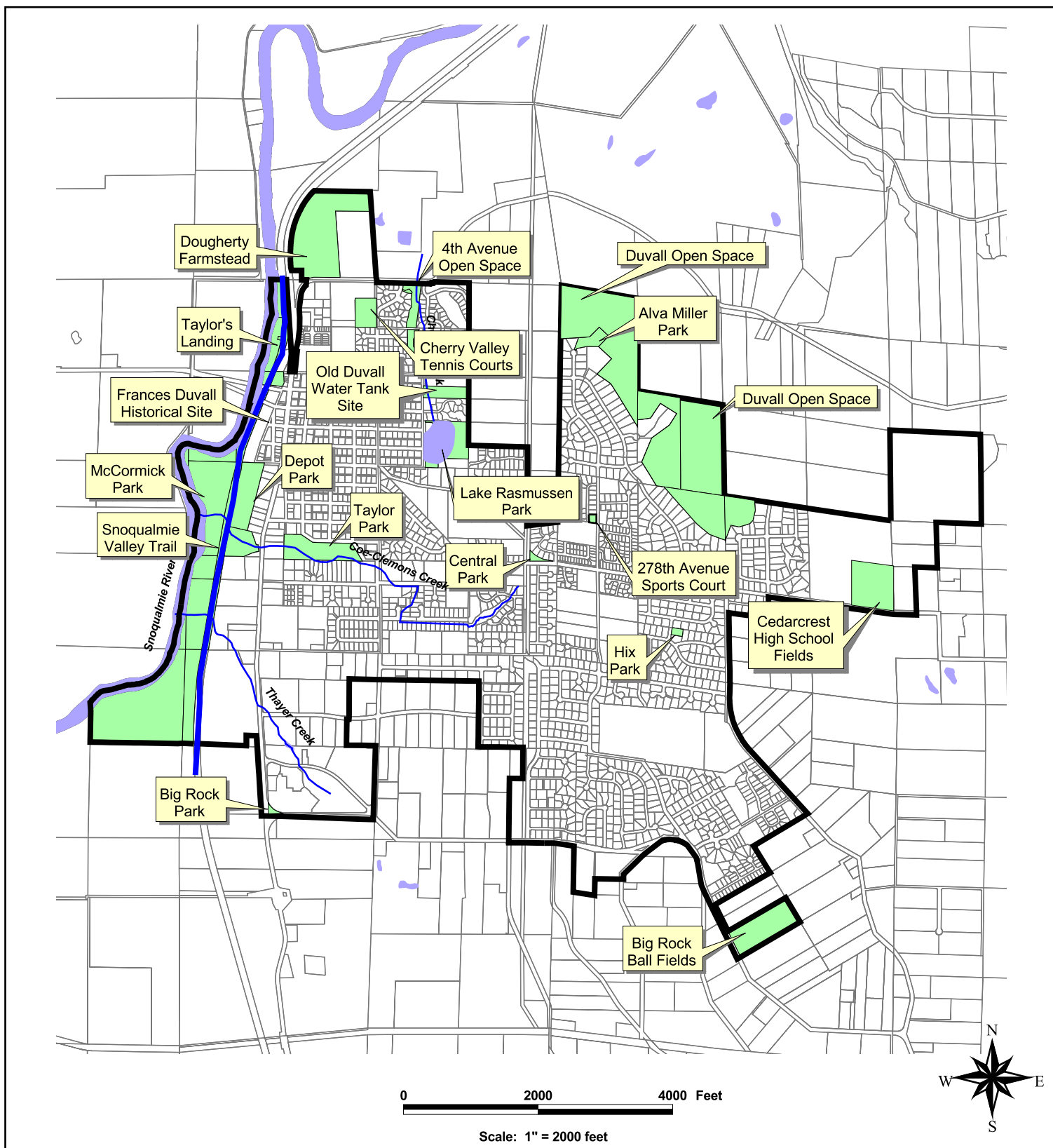
The city of Duvall owns a number of properties which provide a variety of facilities including picnic facilities, ball fields, playgrounds, waterfront parks, and trail facilities. Table P-1 summarizes the park and recreation resources in Duvall. Figure P-1 shows the location of city of Duvall parks. Figure P-2 shows the location of existing and proposed trails and walking routes within the city.

Table P-1
Park and Recreation Facilities

CITY OF DUVALL		
Site	Size and Location	Type Facility
1. McCormick Park	(56.24 acres) East bank of Snoqualmie River adjacent to Snoqualmie Valley Trail. Extends from NE Stella Street to south of NE 143 rd .	Community/regional park with shoreline/wetlands and Coe-Clemons Creek. Park amenities include grass fields, trails foot bridge, picnic tables, benches, signage, ADA trail access, portable restroom facility, covered picnic area and a sandbar along the river.
2. Big Rock Ball Fields	(9.75 acres) SE corner of city limits off NE Big Rock Road	Improvements for ball fields and accessory uses in progress. The site contains a full size soccer field and little league baseball field, paved parking and portable restroom.
3. Taylor's Landing	(2.3 acres) North of the Woodinville-Duvall Road Bridge and adjacent to the Snoqualmie River, Snoqualmie Valley Trail and the Community Car-Park.	Shoreline access – boat landing, picnic area. Concrete surfaced boat launching ramp, a 20-25 stall gravel parking area, fish cleaning stand, and portable restroom facility. South end of the property contains a playfield, and a grassy picnic area providing picnic tables and barbecue stands. Boat launch is used for police, fire, ecology, emergency, and public use.
4. Taylor Park	(9 acres) NE Park St. and 1 st Avenue NE	Community park with Coe-Clemons Creek, woodlands, picnic shelter, barbeque, playground, basketball court and trails.
5. Dougherty Farmstead	(21.3 acres) 26526 NE Cherry Valley Road across from Cherry Valley Elementary School	Historical farmstead. The wooden frame house, built in 1888, has been restored. Farmhouse, outbuildings and barn are some of the oldest standing structures in the Snoqualmie River valley. The farmstead was designated an historic site by the King County Landmarks Preservation Board in 1983 and by the State in 2004. ADA access.
6. Old Duvall Water Tank Site	(2.7 acres) On the hill overlooking old Duvall at the east end of Virginia Street	Unimproved open space. Elevated water storage tanks have been removed.

7. Lake Rasmussen Park	(7.8 acres) Access site at end of 4th Avenue NE and NE Cherry Street.	Neighborhood park. Lake access at 4 th Avenue NE has been improved with steps and a picnic table and benches. East shore property has not been improved.
8. 4 th Avenue open space dedication	(3.3 acres) Cherry Valley Road at 3 rd Ave. NE, extending South to end of 4 th Ave. NE.	Passive open space. Unimproved. The parcel was defined to include the natural drainage swale that empties out of Lake Rasmussen into Cherry Valley. Bridge to Cherry Valley Elementary crosses this property.
9. Big Rock Park	(0.5 acre) South end of City on SR203	Mini-park with unique rock feature. Old Big Rock Road dead-ends into the park. This adds improved access and parking for the site.
10. Frances Duvall historical site	(508 square feet) Located at the triangular intersection of Riverside Avenue, Cherry Street and Railroad Avenue	Urban parcel with historic attributes, is near or on the original site of Frances Duvall's log cabin. Unimproved. Site is presently overgrown with bramble bushes and/or parking areas for downtown business activities.
11. Alva Miller Park	(1.9 acres) NE city limits at end of 277 th Pl.	Unimproved park dedication in Taylor's Ridge subdivision.
12. Hix Park	(0.4 acres) 282 nd Avenue. NE near NE 147 th Pl.	Neighborhood park. Playground equipment and picnic tables.
13. Duvall Open Space	(61.77 acres) Northeast city limits, north of Taylor's Ridge subdivision	Unimproved open space north of Taylor's Ridge subdivision.
14. Central Park	(0.5 acres) NE 150 th Street and 275 th Avenue NE	Neighborhood park. Playground area with picnic tables. ADA access available.
15. Depot Park	(6.57 acres) NE Stephens St and Railroad Avenue	Community park. Historical railroad depot building and grassy area. Improvements include access to building. City is working to fund operating costs of the building.
16. 278th Ave. Sports Court	(0.5 acres) 278 th Avenue NE and NE 152 nd St.	Neighborhood park. Fenced concrete pad for various sporting activities.
Total Acreage	147 acres	

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Legend

- City Boundary Line
- 2004 Existing Parks
- Parcels

Figure P-1 City of Duvall Park System

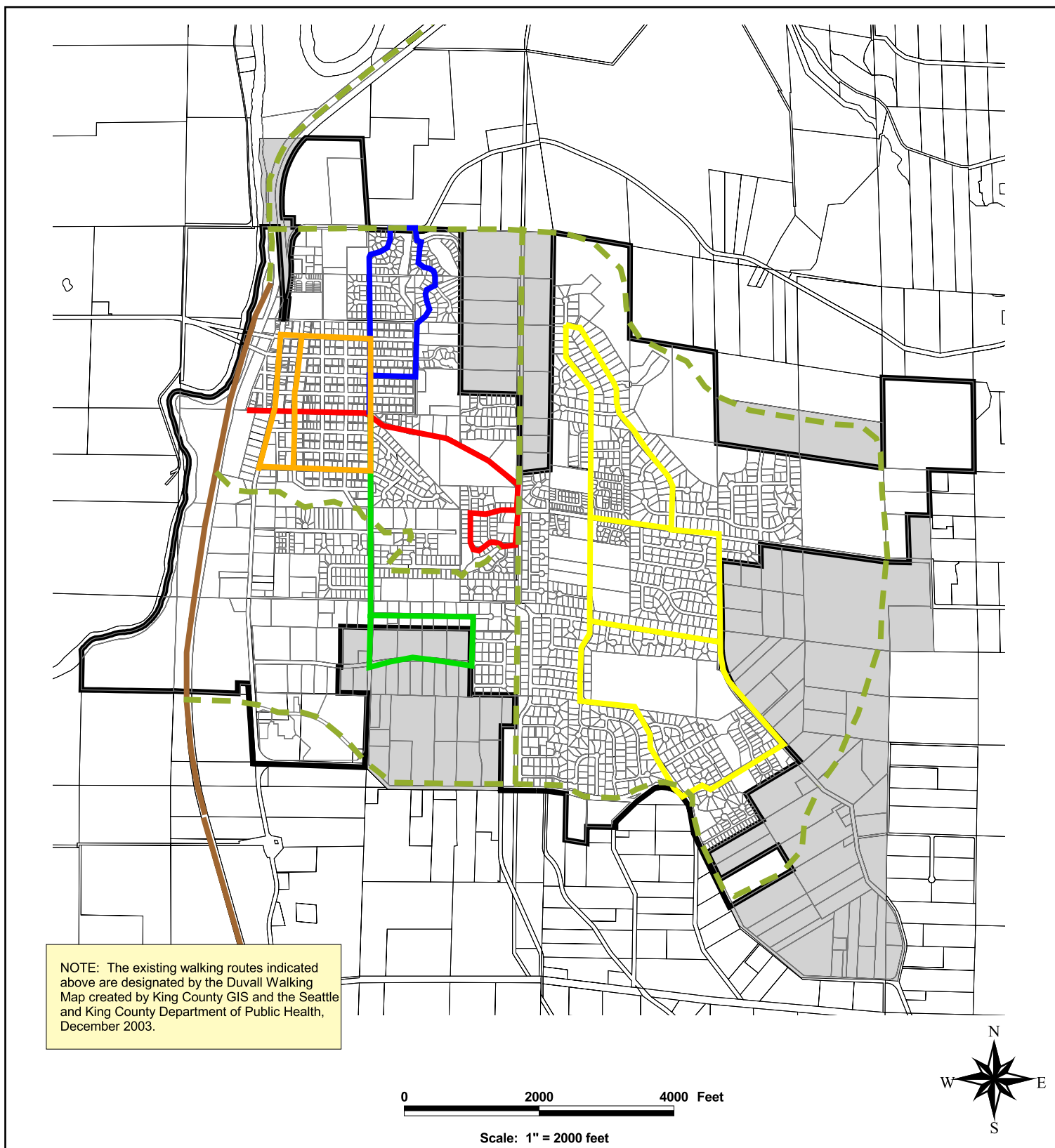


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Legend

- Trails & Walking Routes
- Snoqualmie Valley Trail
- Old Town Loop
- NE 152nd St Corridor
- East Loop
- Valley View Loop
- Cherry Valley Loop
- Conceptual Trails
- Parcels
- City Boundary Line
- Urban Growth Area

Figure P - 2 Trails & Walking Routes



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A number of agencies are involved in providing park and recreational activities within the Duvall planning area. The following table is a brief summary of the facilities and services each agency provides.

Table P-2
Parks and Recreation Facilities Owned by Other Agencies

King County		
<u>Site</u>	<u>Size and Location</u>	<u>Type Facility</u>
1. Duvall County Community Park	(24.2 acres) Located south of Duvall city limits between the south right-of-way of NE 138th Street, the west right-of-way of Carnation-Duvall Road, the north right-of-way of the Tolt River Pipeline and the east property line of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail. The upper portion of the property is accessed off Carnation-Duvall Road.	Regional park with fields (baseball/soccer) and trail access. Improved. Park provides an improved 24 space parking area, a competition quality baseball/softball/soccer field, two picnic tables and portable comfort facilities. The lower portion of the property is a gravel farm access road. This portion of the site has been improved into a grassy area that accommodates a softball backstop, two casual play soccer fields, a picnic table and overflow parking.
2. Snoqualmie Valley Trail	Total Length: 33 miles. The trail extends from Duvall to North Bend and on to Vantage in central Washington.	Regional trail through scenic/historic areas and multipurpose trail. Improved trail with crushed rock and original railroad ballast surface. All non-motorized uses permitted. Former railroad trestles have been decked and hand railed from Duvall to Tokul Road. The trestles are still intact from the north edge of Cherry Valley at Cherry Creek to the Duvall County Park and the Tolt Pipeline, except for two crossings over farm access roads.
3. Tolt Pipeline Trail	Within Duvall Park Planning Area: 36.64 acres. The Tolt Pipeline extends west from the Tolt Diversion Lake through the Duvall planning area to Redmond and eventually to Bothell.	Regional horseback and riding trail. Improved for major use from Redmond to West Snoqualmie Valley Road. The Seattle Water Department owns and operates the Tolt River Reservoir and watershed in the Cascade Mountains east of Duvall. The Department provides water service to Seattle by way of the Tolt Pipeline. The pipeline right-of-way is generally cleared of trees and major vegetation and improved with an adjacent gravel service road. All right-of-way entrances are gated and some portions of the ownership are fenced from adjacent property activities.
<u>Total Acreage</u>	93.6 acres	
RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 407		
<u>Site</u>	<u>Size and Location</u>	<u>Type Facility</u>
1. Cedarcrest High School	School and adjacent properties owned by Riverview School District equal 94.5 acres. 29000 NE 150 th St., Duvall	Indoor facilities include gymnasium, locker rooms, band and choir rooms. There is also a 335-seat theater used for both school and community performances. Improved outdoor facilities include multipurpose field with 2 baseball diamonds, football field with track and a concession stand.
2. Eagle Rock Multi Age Program Riverview K-5 Multi-Age Program	29300 NE 150 th St, Duvall. Located in 3 portables near Cedarcrest High School	Improved outdoor facilities include covered basketball court and play toys.

3. Cherry Valley Elementary	(6.65 acres) 26701 NE Cherry Valley Rd, Duvall	Indoor facilities include gymnasium (commons area). Improved outdoor facilities include playground basketball hoops, play toys and multipurpose field with two baseball diamonds. Cherry Valley tennis courts are City property through a use agreement with Riverview School District. The court facilities were developed by Duvall business associations over a three-year period using private fund donations and a matching grant provided by the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC).
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OTHER OWNERSHIP

<u>Site</u>	<u>Size and Location</u>	<u>Type Facility</u>
1. Puget Sound Energy Power Line Property	(14.4 acres)	Unimproved. The PSE utility corridor trail follows the power line utility easement that runs north south through the Duvall planning area.

Demand and Need Analysis*Present Day Context*

Duvall is situated in the Snoqualmie Valley between Monroe and Carnation and approximately 15 miles from Redmond and 25 miles east of Seattle.

Duvall is considered a small rural city within the rapidly urbanizing "eastside" portion of King County. Growth pressures have increasingly been felt within the Snoqualmie River valley and Duvall has rapidly developed in recent years as a residential community that allows a rural-type lifestyle while within commuting distance to the greater Puget Sound area. Duvall's planning area includes the present city limits and the land within the City's Urban Growth Area (UGA).

The demand for parks in Duvall is for neighborhood parks where there are play structures for children of various ages. There is a demand for tot lots in close proximity to fields or play structures for older children so that parents can watch children of different ages from one vantage point. There is also a demand for recreational fields to be used for soccer, softball, baseball, and other sporting events for children of all ages.

There is also a strong community presence in city parks, especially McCormick Park. McCormick Park hosts events such as Duvall Daze, SummerStage (music in the park), and Sandblast, as well as special events for various interest groups. McCormick Park is home to some of Duvall's first public art, as well as the location of the stage to support the various park events.

There is also a need for park and recreational facilities that will be provided by non-profit groups either independently or in affiliation with the city of Duvall. The Thayer Barn is a future community arts center that will serve all the citizens of Duvall and the greater Snoqualmie Valley. The Duvall Foundation for the Arts is the organization that will be providing the majority of the funding, all of the operations costs, and ongoing management of the Thayer Barn. The expansion of the Dougherty Farmstead to include farm machinery and outbuildings is an important historical project that can only be implemented if a private and/or non-profit organization provides the majority of the funding, operations costs, and ongoing management.

Park and Recreation Facility Service Area

Park and recreation facilities within the Duvall planning area serve four park and recreation service areas: the local service area comprised of 1) Duvall city limits; 2) the immediate unincorporated UGA surrounding Duvall (FAZ 6605); 3) the regional and tourist service area comprised of residents of the east portion of King County Department of Parks and Recreation; and 4) tourists who travel to Duvall to gain access to the Snoqualmie Valley and Tolt Pipeline Trails. Park and recreation facilities within the Duvall planning area service the residents of the Duvall city limits and the immediate unincorporated area surrounding Duvall.

Capital Improvement Program

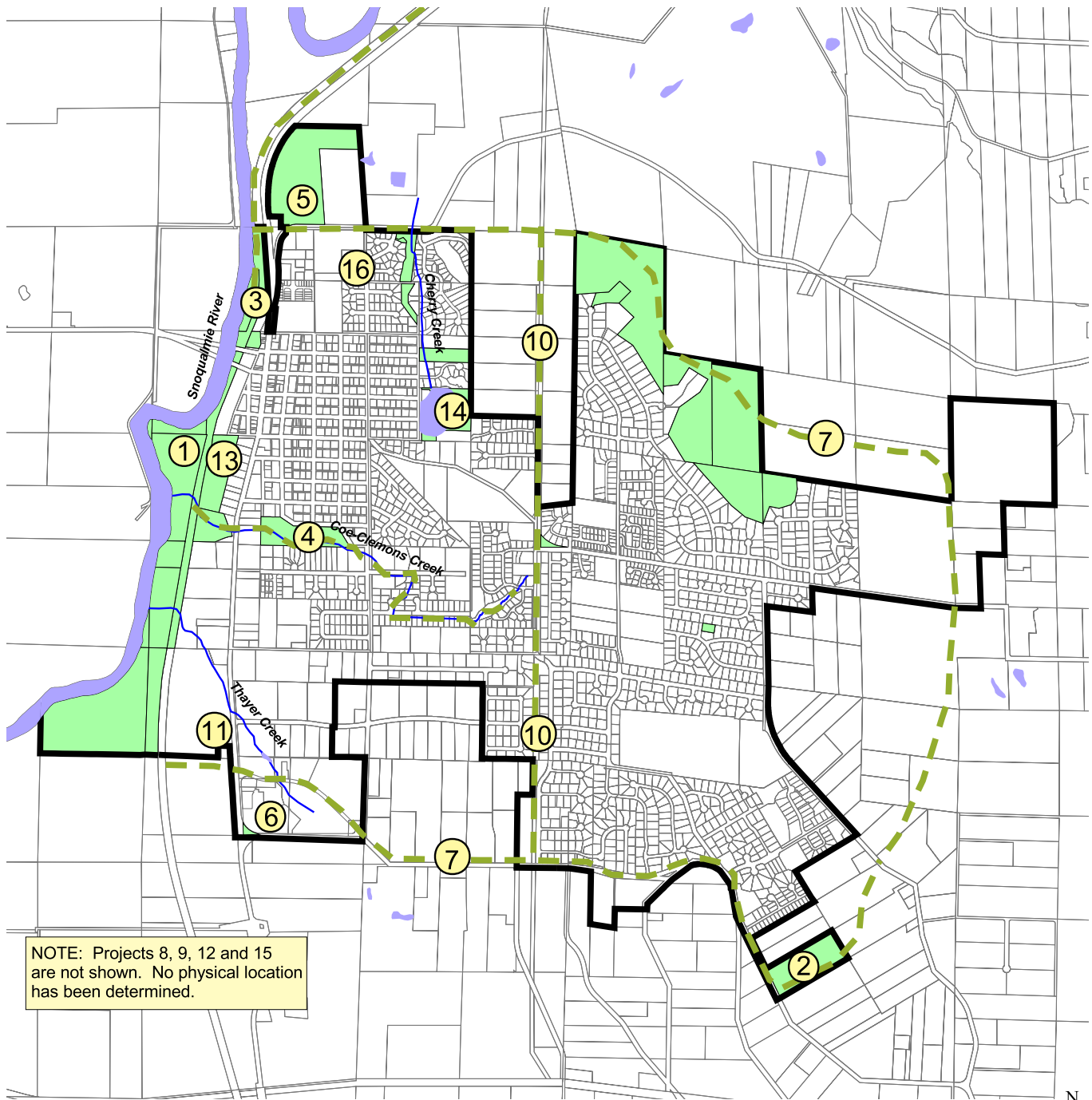
The following table lists proposed development projects which are based on the results of the inventories, needs analysis and workshop planning sessions. Park project locations are shown on Figure P-3.

Table P – 3
DUVALL 20-YEAR PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Site	Projects	Estimated Cost
1. McCormick Park	<p>a. Phase I Improvements: Provide a permanent stage if feasible.</p> <p>b. Phase II Improvements: Expand McCormick Park to the south on property owned and/or acquired by the City. Expansion could include extension of trails, wetland enhancement, additional picnic facilities, and wetland/river educational information.</p> <p>c. Improve access to waterfront from Old Town: Develop additional trails and/or sidewalks to access the park.</p> <p>d. Create additional access and links to Snoqualmie Trail and River: Develop access trails to increase public access to the park and river.</p> <p>e. Develop a Park Master Plan: Prepare park development plan for future development throughout the park.</p>	\$950,000
2. Big Rock Ball Fields	<p>a. Phase 2 Improvements: Provide parking, utilities, stormwater, nighttime lighting, restrooms and other support facilities. Complete ballfield construction.</p> <p>b. Property Acquisition: Adjoining parcel(s) should be acquired for development of additional ball fields and related improvements.</p>	\$1,500,000
3. Taylor Landing	<p>a. Restroom: Develop restroom facilities to serve both Taylor Landing and Community Car Park.</p> <p>b. Parking Lot Improvements: Asphalt paving and stormwater improvements.</p> <p>c. Upgrade Playground Equipment: Replace damaged and worn playground equipment with new equipment.</p> <p>c. Increase Access to River: Develop additional access points to Snoqualmie River.</p> <p>d. Renovate/Relocate Entrance: Improve entrance to increase accessibility to the park.</p>	\$650,000
4. Taylor Park	<p>a. Upgrade Playground Equipment: Replace damaged and worn playground equipment with new equipment.</p> <p>b. Creek Access Trail: Improve trail system, providing better access to the big rock located at the bottom of the trail.</p>	\$350,000
5. Dougherty Farmstead	<p>a. Continue Improvements to Outbuildings and Develop Additional Parking: Restore/renovate historical buildings and add additional parking for visitors to the site.</p> <p>b. Add Park Furnishings: Includes park benches and tables.</p> <p>c. Farm Machinery Museum and Outbuildings: Support the development of a farm machinery museum and historic style outbuildings.</p>	\$700,000
6. Big Rock Park	<p>a. Park Development: Develop plan and park improvements; possible uses including landscaping, parking, and electrical extension to allow for holiday displays.</p>	\$100,000
7. Trails Plan	<p>a. Trails Plan: Develop a trails plan that includes an inventory of existing trails and sets out needs for future trails to link parks, schools, neighborhoods, and regional trail systems.</p> <p>b. Trail between McCormick Park and Dougherty Farmstead: Expand trail network to increase public access between sites.</p> <p>c. Trail between Taylor and McCormick Parks: Increase access to parks and provide more trail connections.</p> <p>d. Loop Trails: Acquire properties throughout the city to construct loop trails which provide increased connectivity.</p>	\$75,000
8. Old Town Park	<p>a. Urban Park: Site and develop urban public space(s) in the Old Town Area.</p>	\$250,000

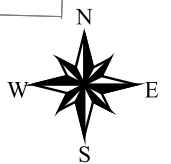
9. Public Art	a. Public Art: Encourage the inclusion of public art in parks and on/adjacent to sidewalks throughout the community.	\$150,000
10. Puget Sound Energy Power Line Trail	a. Property Acquisition: Pursue the acquisition of property adjacent to the 275 th Avenue right-of-way from Puget Sound Energy: b. Create PSE Power Line Trail: Develop a multi-use soft trail on the PSE power line property, linking to other trails where feasible.	\$450,000
11. Thayer Barn	a. Barn Repair and Stabilization: Secure barn roof and stabilize building in order to save structure for future improvements. b. Barn Relocation/Redevelopment: Support the relocation of the barn to a location more appropriate for public use, either on the current property or at another location. Support redevelopment into performing arts center.	\$2,500,000
12. Skate Board Park	a. Site and Develop Facility: Locate and develop a site for a skateboard park.	\$350,000
13. Depot Park	a. Depot Building: Renovate building for public use and community events. Restrooms, meeting rooms, concessions. b. Recreation & Public Facilities: Develop additional recreation and public facilities. c. Trail Enhancements: Develop trails within park and connections to Snoqualmie River Trail and McCormick Park. d. Lighting Improvements: Install low-intensity lighting in parking areas.	\$600,000
14. Lake Rasmussen Park	a. Develop Site Plan Elements: Develop elements indicated in the site plan. b. Foot Bridge: Construct footbridge over bioswale. c. Construct dock: Construct dock for public use. d. Enhance play areas and plantings: Develop improved play areas and improve plantings throughout park.	\$250,000
15. Additional Tot Lots	a. Develop Neighborhood Parks: Develop additional tot lots and play areas throughout the City as new single-family and/or mixed-use developments occur.	\$500,000
16. Cherry Valley Tennis Courts	a. Court Enhancements: Update existing tennis courts at Cherry Valley Elementary.	\$4,500
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTS:		\$9,379,500

NOTE: Projects 8, 9, 12, and 15 are not shown on the following map. No physical location has been determined for these projects.



0 2000 4000 Feet

Scale: 1" = 2000 feet



Legend

10 Parks Projects

Conceptual Trails

City Boundary Line

Parks

Parcels

Figure P - 3 20-Year Parks & Recreation Capital Improvement Plan



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Finances

City revenues are obtained from a combination of taxes, license and permit fees, state and federal grants, user service charges, fines and forfeits, miscellaneous interest earnings and sales, and pass-through federal revenue sharing monies. Major funding sources for park and recreation facilities can include property taxes, general obligation bonds, real estate excise taxes, grants and pass-through monies. The City also has a park mitigation fee of a specified dollar amount for each residential unit constructed.

Park and Recreation Revenue Sources

The following revenue sources could be used in any combination to fund future park and recreation needs:

Impact Fees

The city of Duvall charges an impact fee for each new residential unit built in the city. Details of the impact fee calculation are found in Appendix C.

User Fees

Charge user fees for park and recreation facilities and use the proceeds to purchase land, develop, operate, and maintain facilities.

Special Use Agreements

Encourage use of special property agreements to be used instead of property purchases to secure public use rights for land or property at no cost or a nominal fee, particularly where the possible public use is of benefit to the private landowner. Some forms of special use agreements can provide favorable tax benefits if the use agreement can be shown to have an assigned value.

Public/Private Service Contracts

Private market skills and capital may be employed in a variety of ways including the use of public/private services contracts where a private party can be contracted to operate and maintain a facility for a fixed fee cost. Service contracts can be very efficient where the activities are small, scattered in location, seasonal, expert or experimental. Service contracts are also relatively easy to initiate or terminate if area demand fails to provide sufficient use or revenue to justify continued operation. Service contracts may be flexible and can include agreements with the school district or local user groups who can or would be interested in sustaining the activity on a subsidized or sweat-equity basis in exchange for the facility.

Public/Private Concessions

Duvall could lease a portion of a site or facility to a private party in exchange for a fixed fee or a percentage of gross receipts. The private operator assumes operation and maintenance responsibilities and costs in exchange for a profit. Duvall's portion of the profits may be used to pay facility development costs at the same or for similar facility developments. Concessions can save the city considerable monies where the activities are specialized, seasonal, experimental or unproven. Concessions can be easily initiated, provide direct user benefit/cost reimbursements and relieve the city of a capital risk should market or user interest fail to materialize to a least break-even levels.

Public/Private Joint Development Ventures

Duvall can enter into an agreement with a private or public developer to jointly own or lease land for an extended period to allow the development, operation and maintenance of a major recreational facility or activity in exchange for a fixed lease cost or a percentage of gross receipts. The developer assumes development, operation and maintenance responsibilities, costs and all market risks in exchange for a market opportunity providing a profitable return, which may not otherwise be available. Duvall realizes the development of a facility, which may not be realized otherwise in exchange for a low minimum capital return and no or very little capital risk.

Joint development agreements represent an ultimate benefit/cost resolution which may also provide public revenue which Duvall could use for other development opportunities.

Land Leases

There are instances where an activity is so specialized in appeal or of a service area so broad in scope that it cannot be equitably financed using general public funds. Specialized user groups should be provided options for developing or maintaining facilities in ways that account for equitable public cost reimbursements. Examples include the use of land leases where the city may lease land at low or no cost where a user group or club assumes responsibility for the development, operation and maintenance of the facility. The club could provide volunteer help or use club finances to develop, operate and maintain the facility as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives. Land lease agreements could accommodate organized athletics like soccer, baseball, football, softball and rugby; or very specialized facilities like horse stables or equestrian centers.

Contract Agreements

Duvall can purchase land, develop, operate and maintain a specialized facility under a negotiated contract agreement where a special interest group agrees to defray all costs in addition to or in lieu of a user fee as a means of meeting user benefit/cost objectives. The agreements can be quite flexible and could contract the city, the user group, another public agency or a private operator to be developer/operator. Contract agreements could accommodate a range of more expensive special purpose facility developments including high quality athletic competition facilities for league organizations or schools; and specialized facility developments when and where the user organization can provide financial commitments.

Interlocal Agreements

Duvall should also work with the King County Department of Parks and Recreation to determine an equitable means whereby regional and tourist recreational use impacts can be mitigated, particularly trailhead development and maintenance issues related to the Snoqualmie Valley and Tolt Pipeline Trails.

It is to Duvall's advantage to assist King County Department of Parks and Recreation with the development and operation of the Snoqualmie Valley and Tolt Pipeline Trails since both facilities will serve residents of the planning area and draw regional and tourist recreational users to Duvall downtown businesses. Duvall can provide direct and immediate assistance by exploring with the county the possible development of some joint-use trailhead facilities adjacent to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and McCormick Park. Duvall and King County Department of Parks and Recreation should determine some equitable means whereby the County performs or reimburses the city for the added facility maintenance and operational impacts these regional and tourist users will create on trailhead facilities.

Funding Strategies

Using the strategies described above, funding sources should generally be matched to specific needs to avoid duplication and take advantage of each fund's specific possibilities. For example:

Park and Recreation Program Services

Fees and charges should be used to finance program services to the maximum extent possible and practical to provide cost/benefit equities and efficiencies. General funds should be used to cover situations where fees cannot be readily collected, as in most special events, or where fees do not cover all operating costs.

Facility Operation, Maintenance and Minor Construction

General funds should be used to pay operation and maintenance costs for facilities and activities that cannot be financed with fees and charges or financed with other funding methods. General funds are flexible and can be adjusted to meet annual programming variations or priorities.

Facility Development

Capital improvements, including property acquisition, can be funded through the general fund, real estate excise taxes, park impact fees, or other funding tools as discussed above.

Goals and Policies

Goals and policies are statements that reflect the objectives and policies of the community. The goals and policies frame the development of parks and recreation solutions, and incorporate regional and state mandates into the comprehensive plan. Goals and policies for parks and recreation facilities were developed and coordinated through the Comprehensive Plan Update Task Force, as well as the recommendations from the City-wide Visioning and Downtown Sub-Area Plans.

Goal P – 1 Develop a high quality, diversified park system, which preserves significant environmental opportunity areas and features.

Policies

- P – 1.1 Preserve and protect significant environmental features which reflect Duvall's natural heritage for park and open space use including wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, streams and stream corridors, shorelines, and other unique features.
- P – 1.2 Preserve natural and open space areas within the City, including areas adjacent to the Snoqualmie River and steep slopes.
- P – 1.3 Pursue acquisition of additional land located adjacent to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail and/or the Snoqualmie River within Duvall's Urban Growth Area.
- P – 1.4 Review and amend development regulations as necessary to include provisions to encourage or require private land developments to preserve unique site features or areas and provide public use and access.
- P – 1.5 Pursue acquisition of land throughout the City to be used for future park areas.
- P – 1.6 Ensure that park development adjacent to the Snoqualmie River and streams protects and/or enhances salmon habitat.
- P – 1.7 Incorporate historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts and facilities into the park system.
- P – 1.8 Encourage the implementation of the projects detailed in the Stream Habitat Assessment Existing Conditions Report (Herrera 2002) and Fish Habitat Restoration Plan (Herrera 2002) within park systems.
- P – 1.9 Identify additional park area(s) for the South UGA as part of the 2007 update to the City's Comprehensive Parks & Recreation Plan.
- P – 1.10 Create public spaces or commons in association with the development of public educational/institutional uses.

Goal P – 2 Preserve and enhance existing park, cultural and historical resources within Duvall.

Policies

- P – 2.1 Work with historical and cultural groups to incorporate community activities into the park and recreational program.
- P – 2.2 Support the relocation of Thayer Barn to a location more appropriate for public use, either on the current property, or at another location.
- P – 2.3 Support development of a Farm Machinery Museum and related outbuildings at the Dougherty Farmstead by a private and/or non-profit organization.

- P – 2.4 Prepare a park development plan for Big Rock Park (at Old Big Rock Road).
- P – 2.5 Incorporate interesting and unique manmade environments, structures, activities and areas into the park system. Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.
- P – 2.6 Develop restroom facilities that could be used by the Community Car Park and the Taylor Landing area.
- P – 2.7 Support and consider all options that allow the W.R.E.C.K. Center to be maintained as a youth and community center.

Goal P – 3 Develop a high quality system of multi-purpose park trails and corridors for recreational hikers and walkers, joggers, casual strollers, bicyclists and neighborhood residents that access and/or link significant environmental features, public facilities, local neighborhoods, and business districts.

Policies

- P – 3.1 Link residential neighborhoods to schools, parks and community facilities with trails and link those trails to other existing and proposed trails, including the Snoqualmie Valley Trail.
- P – 3.2 Develop a Trails Plan detailing the existing trail inventory and future needs.
- P – 3.3 Work with King and Snohomish counties to encourage the continuation of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail to the north of Duvall.
- P – 3.4 Work with King County Department of Parks and Recreation to support local connections to the Tolt Pipeline Trail.
- P – 3.5 Acquire the Puget Sound Energy utility corridor adjacent to 275th Avenue. Develop the corridor with a multi-purpose trail/corridor for both wildlife and public use, while allowing for the development of 275th Avenue.
- P – 3.6 Consider the development of a Loop Trail around the city.
- P – 3.7 The City should pursue the acquisition and/or development of a trailhead/parking area and appropriate support facilities in the southwest area of Duvall adjacent to or in the near vicinity of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail. Partnerships with King County Department of Parks and Recreation for the acquisition and development should be pursued.
- P – 3.8 The City should encourage the state Department of Natural Resources to provide trailhead access at their property north of Duvall.
- P – 3.9 Consider using more porous trail surface materials in trail construction to facilitate stormwater flow and allow for wildlife use.
- P – 3.10 Extend trails through natural area corridors, including stream corridors, where feasible. Link natural areas with corridors to be used by wildlife and the public.
- P – 3.11 Support the connection of a King County trail from Stillwater Elementary School to connect to the Duvall Trail System at a point along Big Rock Road.

Goal P – 4 Develop a high quality, diversified recreation system that provides for all age and interest groups.

Policies

- P – 4.1 Cooperate with other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional waterfront access for recreational activities and pursuits, especially along the Snoqualmie River and Trail.
- P – 4.2 Complete construction of the Big Rock Ball Fields. Pursue the addition of restrooms, parking, utilities, and other support facilities to Big Rock Ball Fields. Continue working with local organizations to provide improvements at Big Rock Ball Fields.
- P – 4.3 Pursue the acquisition of additional property located adjacent to the Big Rock Ball Fields in order to facilitate the expansion of the Ball Fields. The City should then expand the ball fields and related uses to that property.
- P – 4.4 Support the construction of a skateboard park in the city.
- P – 4.5 Support the development of athletic recreational facilities at existing or future school sites that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups and recreational interests. Concentrate on field and court activities.
- P – 4.6 Support the development and multiple use of indoor school/community and recreational centers which provide for specialized community activities and athletic uses on a year round basis.
- P – 4.7 Determine the need and provide access to recreation programs and facilities for citizens with physical and developmental disabilities.
- P – 4.8 Support the development of neighborhood parks in all residential neighborhoods that provide tot lots and/or play areas or structures for older children.

Goal P – 5 Effectively and efficiently develop, manage and maintain park and recreation resources.

Policies

- P – 5.1 Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining facilities that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public interests.
- P – 5.2 As funding is available, fund staff positions for park maintenance and management.
- P – 5.3 Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance, operation requirements and costs. Where appropriate, use low maintenance materials and other value engineering considerations that reduce care requirements and retain natural conditions.
- P – 5.4 Design and update parks, trails and facilities to be accessible to a variety of age groups, interests, incomes, skill levels, and physical capabilities. If feasible, facilities and trails should provide handicap accessible access in conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- P – 5.5 Work with King County Department of Parks and Recreation to share costs for development and maintenance of joint use facilities such as trailheads.

P – 5.6 Create a comprehensive, balanced park and recreational system that integrates Duvall facilities and services with resources available from the other local, state, federal and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that will best serve and provide for area resident interests. Cooperate with other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs and represent city and area interests.

P – 5.7 Investigate innovative methods for the financing of facility development, maintenance and operating needs to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services. Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies where feasible and desirable.

P – 5.8 Work with community groups to develop an “Adopt-a-Park” program to provide park improvements and maintenance.

P – 5.9 Support the inclusion of public art in Old Town and throughout the city.

P – 5.10 Prepare park plans for and develop the vacant and/or underutilized park properties the city currently owns.

P – 5.11 Pursue the acquisition and development of an urban park in the Old Town area.

P – 5.12 Consider ongoing maintenance costs and how those costs will be funded prior to the development of new park facilities.

P – 5.13 Develop better access to information about parks through online materials and an easily recognizable signage system.

P – 5.14 Implement the 20 Year Parks and Recreation Capital Facilities Plan as set out in Figure P-3.

Goal P – 6 Protect and enhance McCormick Park as the jewel of the City’s park system.

Policies

P – 6.1 As the top priority, preserve and enhance the shoreline, wetlands and riparian habitat within, and adjacent to, the park.

P – 6.2 Enhance public access to the park and shoreline by providing trail improvements.

P – 6.3 Protect the wooded character of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail through the park.

P – 6.4 Maintain the informal natural character of the park.

P – 6.5 Maintain and enhance the park for its ability to accommodate a wide variety of activities, including summer festivals and events.

P – 6.6 Provide a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including kayaking, canoeing, row boating and rafting that have minimal impacts on the natural character of the park.

P – 6.7 Consider opportunities to provide low-level lighting in active areas of the park, where possible.

P – 6.8 Work with developers of adjacent properties to ensure that development complements the park.

- P – 6.9 Review and update the McCormick Park Plan to determine long-range site potential. The plan should determine the boundaries of the sensitive areas, as well as the extent of potential active and passive park use.

Goal P – 7 Upgrade Taylor Park as a valuable recreational and visual resource for Duvall residents.

Policies

- P – 7.1 Enhance pedestrian access to the park from nearby neighborhoods and develop a trail to McCormick Park.
- P – 7.2 Upgrade the recreational facilities and amenities in the park.
- P – 7.3 Expand the system of pathways throughout the park.
- P – 7.4 Provide measures and improvements that enhance the safety of park visitors.
- P – 7.5 Preserve and enhance the environmental integrity of the park.

Goal P – 8 Enhance public access to Lake Rasmussen.

Policies

- P – 8.1 Enhance pedestrian access to the park from nearby neighborhoods.
- P – 8.2 Acquire private property around the lake to provide waterfront access.
- P – 8.3 Minimize negative impacts to adjacent property owners.
- P – 8.4 Preserve and enhance the environmental integrity of the lake and shoreline.

References

City of Duvall (March 27, 2003). Duvall City-Wide Visioning Plan. Duvall, WA.

City of Duvall (February 26, 2004). Duvall Downtown Sub-Area Plan. Duvall, WA.

King County Growth Management Planning Council (December 31, 1995). Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA.

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